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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

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THIRTY PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

FOREIGN.-Marines from the Yorktown have been sent to protect the American Legation in - The Italian troops under Seoul, Corea. General Baratieri achieved a decisive victory over the Abyssinians on October 9. ==== Trouble has again risen between Great Britain and France over the Burmese-Chinese frontier. Constantinople dispatches say that the Furks are fortifying the Dardanelles with submarine

DOMESTIC .- The United States Circuit Court in San Francisco rendered a decision in favor of the Letand Stanford estate in the suit for about \$15,000,000 brought by the Government. === It is said that the Kentucky Democratic managers will henceforth make their fight on the "negro domination" question, dropping National issues. Governor Clarke, of Arkansas, sent a letter to Corbett and Fitzsimmons, forbidding them to fight in that State. === The Independent Democrats of Oneida County, N. Y., nominated a candidate in opposition to Henry J. Coggeshall for the Senate. ---- Princeton defeated Lafayand Brown University beat Tufts at football. == The New-York State Commission in Lunacy made its annual report, showing 20,000 insane persons under the case of the State institutions.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The Executive Committee of the State Democracy disavowed the nomination of ex-Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams in the XIIth Senate District. James W. Hawes, in a letter to Edward Lauter bach, chairman of the Republican County Committee, explained why he withdrew from the fusion ticket, on which he was a candidate for City Court Judge. ___ Louis Stern, the wellknown drygoods merchant, who was persecuted by Bavarian officials, arrived home. ==== Frederick G. Kelham, a young lawyer, living in West Ninety-second-st., was mysteriously killed on the Sixth-ave, elevated tracks in Fifty-third-st. Winners at Gravesend: Ben Brush, Governor Sheehan, Hazlett, Rubicon, Crescendo, Harry Reed. - The stock market was dull, but

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 63 degrees; lowest, 58 degrees.

The football situation is beginning to brighten somewhat, and the followers of the game are well pleased at the new order of things. While the squabble between Harvard and Yale is deplored, the dispute between those two colleges has made it possible for the Crimson and the Orange and Black to come together once more It looks as if the best plan to adopt for the government of college football would be the formation of an association of all the large colleges. and for each to play a stipulated number of games under one code of rules. This is done in other college sports, and there is no reason why it should not be done in football.

Considerable importance is attached in financial circles throughout the country to the convention of the American Bankers' Association. which is to meet on Tuesday at Atlanta, for the principal subject of discussion will be the project for the formation of a new National organization, composed of delegates from each State Banking Association. It is believed that the creation of a centralized body of this kind. representing every section of the country, and constituting a species of Bankers' Congress, would prove of great advantage to the Nation at large by exercising a salutary restraint upon the popular tendencies toward experimental legislation in problems of trade and currency, as well as by using its power to avert panies and financial crises.

No one will feel surprised at the determination of Mr. Louis Stern to forfeit his bail in Germany rather than undergo a term of imprisonment in a Bavarian jail. Still at the same time the confiscation of so large a sum as \$20,000, coupled with the inability from henceforth to visit any of the medicinal springs in Germany, would constitute, it must be confessed, an altogether excessive penalty for so trifling an offence as insulting a subordinate official of the Spa at Kissingen, even had Mr. Stern been gullty thereof, which appears open to serious doubt. The Bavarian judges might well have made allowances for the fact that American citizens are not accustomed to the high-handed, authoritative ways of the lower classes of Teuton officialdom, and should also have borne in mind that the American contingent of visitors constitutes a very important source of prosperity to the spas of Germany. The treatment to which Mr. Stern has been subjected is hardly of a nature to encourage people from this country to patronize such resorts, which cannot but suffer materially from the decline in the number of American tourists and American dollars.

As England is not at present in a position to follow up her ultimatum to China in connection with the Ku-Cheng massacre by a march on Peking, there is every likelihood that it will be disregarded by the Imperial Government. The latter has already on previous occasions shown that it views with relative indifference the hombardment of any of its scaports or riverside towns, and the Celestial Empire is so vast, so densely populated and so unwieldy that it is doubtful whether any effective results would be produced thereby in the way of deterring the natives in other parts of the country from attacks upon foreigners. Moreover, there is reason to believe that China feels that she can rely, should matters come to the worst, upon Russia and France, whose attitude toward Japan, for depriving her of some of the fruits of her vic- scheme, will be a practical repudiation of the

tory, furnishes abundant proof of their deter | Berne Convention. On that fact Mr. Kleinau mination to prevent their extensive financial makes another point, the most important of all, and political interests in the Celestial Empire from being jeopardized by the action of any sion to Canada, she will have to grant it to any foreign Power. Under the circumstances it is and all of her other colonies on demand; and improbable that the Peking Government will if parts of the British Empire can thus break give way to the demands of Great Britain.

Widespread satisfaction will be created, especially among those who have the cause of popular education at heart, by the decision granted yesterday in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco in favor of Mrs. Stanford and of her dead husband's estate. The latter has been sued by the Government for the recovery of a sum of \$15,000,000, claimed as part of the indebtedness of the Southern Pacific Railroad to the United States Treasury on the strength of the State statute governing the liabilities of stockholders in a corporation for its debts. The effect of the action was seriously to embarrass the affairs of the Leland Stanford University, erected and endowed at his own expense by the late president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and had the decision been rendered in favor of the Government, Instead of against it, Mrs. Stanford would have had to face the alternative of either seeing the university close its doors or else of fulfilling her promise to sell her jewels in order to provide for its maintenance.

A METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY.

Universities are not made. They grow. Rich endowments, fine buildings, spacious grounds, may be provided in a day. They are not a university. They alone do not and cannot make one. They may, however, be the means of promoting its growth, or they may be merely the crown of its completion. Some universities a few-have such equipments at the very beginning, and have to grow up to them; if we may properly speak of growing up to what, after all, are inferior things. Most, however, begin with meagre material equipment, and have to grow to greatness without it. Then, when their worth is seen and known of all men, the tardy benefactions come. It is as though a workman were required to perform his task with but a few rude tools, and then, at its completion, should receive a gift of a full outfit of the very tools he most needed in his work.

In the history of the University of the City of New-York there has been a curious combination of both these methods. At the opening of its career it was housed in a splendid edifice, far in advance of its requirements. It had that home, and little else, besides its own ambitions. But presently it outgrew its quarters, and for many years suffered much from lack of room and grounds. From the very first, moreover, its endowments have been painfully small, and its work has been done amid great difficulties and at a great disadvantage. But its work has been done. The University has been growing. Today it has a record of achievements which not many American colleges can equal, and it has the spirit and the stature of a true university in a degree known to but few. Having accomplished this despite the handlcap of poverty and cramped quarters, it now enters upon posse of an ample and idea! home, with a lively hope of endowments soon to come.

The University has, indeed, been in its new home for a year, but has postponed until the present week its formal "house-warming." That interesting function will occur on Saturday next with ceremonies of a simple yet impressive character. A salient feature of the occasion will be the laying of the cornerstone of the new central building, which is to be erected at a cost of about \$250,000, and is to contain administrative offices. a museum, an assembly hall, and a library with space for a million volumes. This magnificent edifice will be of incalculable value to the general community, apart from the University itself, for it will be the only public library in the whole vast and populous North Side, On another page of to-day's Tribune we publish for the first time the architect's drawings of this building, together with an illustrated description of the other buildings and the grounds of the University, and the programme of next Saturday's exercises. Our readers who may not hitherto have acquired special information on the subject will be agreeably surprised at the extent, the beauty and the commodiousness of the University's present plant, and of the acsured additions to be made thereto in the immediate future. They will also be convinced that in this institution we have a seat of learning of which, both in intellectual attainment and in material equipment, the capital city of the Western World may well be proud, and to which her citizens may worthily extend their patronage and their benefactions.

FOR BOOK PRINTERS, LIMITED.

A highly interesting contribution to the Canadian copyright discussion is published on another page of to-day's paper. It is a letter addressed to the Editor of The Tribune by Mr. Henry Kleinau, of the great Paris and London publishing house of Hachette & Co. Mr. Kleinau s one of the best representatives of the European publishing trade, and a sincere friend of international copyright. His words have, therefore, great weight simply as coming from him. They have still more weight as an indication of European views in general on this subject, and they are to be commended to the earnest consideration of every on who wishes the results of a half-century's campaign not to be sacrificed by a single selfish and stubborn act.

Mr. Kleinau points out what has not, perhaps, hitherto been sufficiently emphasized, that the pending Canadian act is not really a copyright act at all. It is framed for the benefit of a limited number of printing houses, and for no one else. It has no regard for authors' property rights, either in Canada or abroad. It will allow the works of foreign authors to be appropriated by Canadian printers on terms dictated in Can- number of years. ada without the least regard to the authors' wishes or rights; and it will afferd no protection whatever to Canadian authors, artists, musicians, etc., but will make their works free spoils for all the world to selze upon at will. plains why the act is looked upon with positive disfavor by so many Canadians, who see in it a scheme for the temporary enrichment of a small elique of printers, at the expense of Canadian authorship and the best interests of

the Canadian publishing trade. But that act will not go into force because H. Tupper, K. C. M. G., declares the Dominion is independent of the Colonial Office in such matters. That act will be dropped, and the substitute drafted by Mr. Chamberlain will take its place. The text of the latter has not yet been disclosed. There is, however, reason to fear that it is little better than the old one. Mr. Chamberlain, in his partiality for Canada, has probably retained in his proposals the licensing clauses and other provisions enabling Canadian printers to publish works not by agreement with foreign authors, but at the discretion of the Canadian Department of Justice, which is presided over by Sir Charles H. Tupper, K. C. M. G. If such be the case, the authors' rights to their literary property will practically be nullified. The Canadian printer will be as much a pirate as of old, with merely a formal obligation to return to his victim some little portion of his plunder, such as may be designated not by the vic-

tim, but by the pirate's friends! Now that, if involved in Mr. Chamberlain's

to wit: If Great Britain grants such a concesaway from the Berne Convention parts of other empires can do the same. If Great Britain cannot restrain Canada from violating international copyright, there is no warrant for expecting Germany to restrain Baden or Bayaria from reverting to plracy, or Russia to hold the publish ing houses of Finland in check, or Spain to keep Cuba from becoming the paradise of literary freehooters, or France and Austria-Hungary to make their colonies and provinces abide by the convention. To expect the United States, or indeed any other country, to stand by a convention thus riddled and flouted, and to go on in ways of peaceful commerce, constantly surrounded and assaulted by pirates, without firing a shot in self-defence, is to expect semething far more than end-of-the-nineteenth-century human nature is likely to grant. We sincerely hope that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals are better than now seems probable, and are not contrary to the Berne Convention. If they are not contrary to it, a few Canadian printers and Sir Charles II. Tupper, K. C. M. G., may be displeased, but that will be the worst of it. But if they are contrary to it, as we have feared, and if they go into force, we may as well say goodby to international

OPEN SPACES IN NEW-YORK.

Rear tenements are an affliction and a nulsance in this city. Legislation in recent years has done much to mitigate the discomforts and troubles of tenement life, but a great deal remains to be done before the sanitary condition of the tenement districts and the arrangements for comfortable living in those quarters shall be put on a satisfactory basis. It would be a substantial gain to the metropelis in many ways if all the rear tenements now in existence could be destroyed. These structures behind the buildings fronting on the streets interfere with the ventilation and with the sanitary equipment of the buildings which stand before them. It was an unfortunate mistake that any property-owners were ever allowed to construct rear tene ments, and New-York can never reach the posttion which she ought to hold among the great cities of the world until rear tenements and structures of that sort have been swept out of

In recent editorial articles The Tribune has dwelt upon the natural advantages which this community possesses. If New-York had been laid out upon an intelligent and far-sighted plan, If the methods under which its streets and avenues were projected and its buildings of all sorts were put up had been devised many years ago by master minds that could foresee the transcendent future of this metropolis, this might be a model city. It must be admitted that the general plan of the avenues and streets above Fourteenth-st, exhibits some advantages as well as some conspicuous defects. But the most conservative and stubborn adherents of old customs and old habits cannot deny that large parts of this city might be Haussmannized in a way somewhat similar to that in which Paris was transformed under the rule of Napoleon III, with results which would be gratifying to the friends of progress. Many of our streets ought to be straightened and broadened, and many of the congested and constricted parts of the town ought to have spaces laid bare in them in order to relieve the overcrowding. Some day New-York is likely to be rich enough and strong enough to revolutionize its cramped and compressed tenement districts. If it were not that the municipality intends to spend more than \$50,000,000 on rapid transit, tens of millions might be used wisely and judiciously within a few years in putting the tenement districts in such a condition that they would be a credit to the city and could not give rise to complaint and censure.

The opportunities of the first city of the two Americas are dazzling. What a metropolis could be made of New-York with liberal expenditure on street improvements and on the transformation of the tenement districts if tens of millions were employed sagaciously, judiciously and with the wisest application of means to ends! Our citizens ought to be grateful to the Tenement-House Commission, whose report to the Legislature this year has already brought about important and valuable changes. But so wealthy, so prosperous, so resourceful a city as this ought to accomplish much more than has been accomplished up to the present time in cleansing, in purifying, in improving every tenement in town. ome of the former city governments allowed many avenues, many streets and great numbers of blocks to become neglected and to sink into a dismal and wretched condition. If the municipal government had always been in the hands of public-spirited men, loyal and earnest, zealous and devoted to the true interests of New-York, the metropolis would now have a system of pavements in every quarter that would equal the best pavements anywhere in the world. The tenement quarters are sadly in need of pavements of the best sort. Our Health Board appears to be watchful and hard-working in these days, under the inspiration and influence of the new city government. No menace of a deadiy plague or pestileace now hovers in the sky or approaches Manhattan Island. The death rate in our tenement regions is not alarmingly high at present. But with all the improvements that have been made our tenement districts are still blots on the fair face of Manhattan Island. So heautiful an island as Manhattan, the seat of soimperial a city, ought to be wholesome, and open, and fresh, and sweet, from the Battery to the Harlem Heights. If the voters continue to put the right men in office, and to hold them to a strict accountability, it will be hard to set bounds to the achievements in bettering the metropolis which can be carried out within a reasonable

A MODERN IMPOSITION.

A nuisance which is already big and still grow-This ex- ing is the subject of much complaint among residents of this city. We refer to that modern scheme of advertising which consists in the delivery at private residences, by day and night, of circular appeals for custom sent out in scaled envelopes by persons having goods or services to sell. The postoffice, the messenger companies and personal employes are continually engaged has been disapproved by the British Colonial in the distribution of these advertisements, Office? That is quite true; albeit Sir Charles | which are made to look as much as possible like private communications. The annovance which they give is twofold. In the first place they cause the recipients disappointment, slight perhaps in any single instance, but considerable in the aggregate of frequent repetitions. It is not pleasant to be deceived and made the victim even of a comparatively trivial and innocent imposition. In the second place this suddenly developed mercantile practice causes a direct and important loss of time, strength and temper by necessitating increased attendance on doorbells at all hours of the day and evening. In domestic establishments conducted on a moderate scale but with a due sense of propriety it is not a small matter to make sure that there shall always be somebody ready in a presentable condition to answer a summons at the street door. When the demands incident to the convenience and obligations of such a household are multiplied indefinitely by the insistence of tradesmen the burden is much increased and a substantial grievance imposed. Probably it is teiligent and effective publication. In the gentle safe to reckon that in thousands of New-York days of long ago, when suarity and loveli-

residences the duty of door attendance has been made twice as onerous as it would otherwise be by this method of advertising.

Those who employ this means of soliciting custom certainly violate no law except the law of love, and most of them will probably continue the practice so long as they believe that it accomplishes its object. But our opinion is that they are doing themselves harm all the while. For every amiable and curious person who is induced to inspect and purchase an article thus inconveniently thrust upon his notice, there are probably at least two upon whom a precisely opposite effect is produced.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

It is interesting to compare the basis of Christian union recommended by a committee of the Congregational Council on Friday with that which the Episcopal Church has adopted. It will be remembered that the so-called "quadrilateral" of the latter Church proposed that all Christian bodies unite in accepting four things as fundamental, namely, the Church, the Creeds, the Sacraments and the Historic Episcopate. The Congregational basis of union also consists of four propositions, but in spirit as well as letter they differ radically from the Episcopal quadrilateral. They are as follows:

The acceptance of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments inspired by the Holy Ghost to be the only authoritative revelation of God to

man.
2. Discipleship of Jesus Christ, the Divine
Saviour and Teacher of the world.
3. The Church of Christ, which is His body, whose great mission it is to preach His Gospel to the world.

the world.
 Liberty of conscience in the interpretation
of the Scriptures and the administration of the

It is evident that such a platform of unity would leave room for a wide divergence not merely of opinion, but of faith. The point of view of those who framed it is diametrically different from that of the Episcopalians. By the "Church" the latter mean a body which can trace its spiritual ancestry back to the Apostles through the order of bishops. They also regard as essential the due celebration of the two sacraments by episcopally ordained clergymen. But above all else they insist on the idea that the faith of the Church has been defined once for all in the historic creeds of the Church. This faith is a sacred deposit which must be accepted whole and entire without any addition or subtraction. As opposed to this, the report of the Congregational committee puts itself in line with the Constitution and organic declaration of the National Congregational Council adopted at Oberlin, in 1871, in the following statement: "We, as Congregational churches, recognize no ereed of human origin, no matter how venerable or historically honored by us, and by the Christian Church, to have authority over our faith, which authority belongs only to the Word of God." The only concern of the Episcopal Church is to find out what the undivided Church in its general councils declared to be the faith of the Church. The Congregational theory is that the Church to-day has exactly the same right to meet in Council and declare its faith that the primitive Church possessed.

There are a great many arguments that may be adduced for each of these views. But by no possibility can they be harmonized. They are, and must ever remain, mutually exclusive of each other. The one regards the Church as holding a body of beliefs handed down from the remote past, whose interpretation even is unalterably fixed. The other claims for all Christians liberty of conscience in the interpretation of the Scriptures and the administration of the "Church." The Episcopal Church looks forward to a corporate union of Christendom on the platform of the Apostles' Creed and an episcopally ordained ministry; the Congregationalists de clare that there is no hope of a speedy corporate union of all churches, but believe that the spiritual unity of the churches may be attained in a large measure "by some form of federation which shall express to the world their common purpose and confession of faith in Jesus Christ, and which shall have for its object to make "visible their fellowship, to remove misunder-"standings, and to aid their consultations in

"establishing the Kingdom of God in the world." Whether, as is claimed, the Episcopal basis of unity will best conserve the fundamental beliefs of Christianity is a large question, into which we cannot enter here. The point involved is whether the old dogmatic shell, in which Christianity was forced to enshrine itself in the first ages, is an essential part of it, or whether it may recast its dogmas in order to make them more in harmony with the Christian consciousness of the age. But, however that question is finally decided, there can be no doubt that until the pendulum of religious thought shall swing back to ecclesiasticism, if it ever does so swing, the Congregational declaration is likely to be more generally accepted by Christians as rational and feasible than that put forth by the Episcopal Church.

EVOLUTION OF THE MUSICAL CONDUCTOR. Among the achievements of the latter day in music has been the development of what may be called the "star" conductor. Of course ever since concerted music began there has been a musical leader of some kind. Mural paintings and carvings made in Egypt long before Apollo sang his magic song, and

Ilion, like a mist, rose into towers, show the conductor standing before his band, beating time by clapping his hands; and if we are to credit what we have been told about He brew music, Asaph, Hunan and Jeduthun, when they stood before their multitudinous choirs in the Temple at Jerusalem, promoted synchronism in the performance by stamping upon the floor with feet shod with lead. But it is not of such conductors that we wish to speak. They were but captains of tens and captains of hundred, who attained all that was expected of them if they made the performers keep musical step together. They were time-beaters merelyhuman metronomes-but their tribe has endured down to our own day.

The "star" conductor is in a sense never dreamed of a century ago the mediator between the composer and the audience. He is a virtuoso who plays upon men instead of a keyboard, upon a hundred instruments instead of one. The complex scores of modern music have made him, but now that he is here he refuses to be "cabin'd, cribb'd, confined, bound in" to the music of any school or period. He is rather bound to look upon himself as the embodiment of all that is in the art. To him the mystic page is thought to be clear, and were the symbolists to attempt to delineate him they could do no better than to picture him as once they did the seer of Patmos, with the symbolical dove whispering the things into his ear which else would ave to remain unknown.

We would not be understood as speaking lightly of the modern conductor. He is unquestionably a necessity. Music differs from her sister arts in many respects, but in none more than in the fact that she is wholly dependent upon an intermediary between herself and the people for whose sake she exists. It is this intermediary that wakens her into life. "Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter" is a pretty bit of hyperbole which involves a contradiction in terms. An unheard melody is no melody at all, and as soon as we have music in which more than one singer, or more than one instrumentalist, are employed, an individual taste or feeling or judgment is essential to in-

ness of utterance and a recognition of symmetry of form were the "be all and end all" of the art, a time-beater sufficed to this end. But now the contents of music are greater, the vessel has been wondrously widened, the language is becomposer can write down his thoughts so that all the wild men reported to have been seen they are universally intelligible. Some one must grasp the whole, expound it to the factors which make up the performing sum and interpret it to the public. That some one is the conductor, and it is scarcely to be wondered at that he has become a person of stupendous power in the music culture of to-day. The one singularity is that he should be so rare. This rarity has had its natural consequence, and the conductor who can conduct, in contradistinction to the conductor who can only beat time, is now a "star." At present we see him going from place to place in Europe giving concerts, at which he is solo and sometimes sole attraction. A hundred blowers of brass, scrapers of strings and tootlers on windy wood labor beneath him transmuting the composer's mysterious symbols into living sound, and when it is all over we frequently find that it seems to have been done for the greater glory of the conductor instead of the glory of the art. We are not finding fault with the custom indis-

criminately, but simply recording it for the purpose of directing attention to a phenomenon in which we Americans have an interest of curiosity, if not pride. Three conductors who are now enjoying a special measure of European renown made their richest and most valuable experiences in the United States. Mr. Henschel has been conducting symphony concerts for ten years in London, and has achieved with them financial as well as artistic success in spite of English conservatism. And Mr. Henschel won his spurs as a conductor in Boston. Instead of thinking his brief American sojourn unprofitable, he went back to Europe a decade ago with the confession that he had learned more in the last six months of his American career than in as many years in his native Germany. Mr. Gericke and Mr. Nikisch were men of larger experience than Mr. Henschel in the department of conducting, but they, too, found the opportunities offered to them in this country incalculably greater than they had ever enjoyed abroad or are likely to enjoy again, unless they should return to take their old place at the head of Mr. Higginson's superb institution. America has thus had a much larger part than seems ever to have been suspected in developing these artistic prophets and lifting them into public view. Perhaps, too, America is responsible for a widening of their ideas, which has not produced such unalloyedly amiable results. Mr. Gericke returned to his old home and one of his old posts in Vienna. He took unto himself a wife, and thus riveted the bonds which held him to the Austrian capital. But, alas! there came reports of disagreements with the time-honored customs of the Society of the Friends of Music, and Mr. Gericke retired from his post as their conductor. Mr. Nikisch left us before the expiration of his contract to become director of the Court Opera at Budapest, but he had been there scarcely a year when there came an explosion between him and the royal powers that be, and now he is going to conduct the Gewandhaus concerts in Leipste regularly and play the part of "star" conductor at the Philharmonic in Berlin. Did these good men imbibe social and political notions incompatible with the regime under which they were brought up along with musical experience while here?

Would-be and actual law-breakers are unaninous in denouncing what they call the "spy system," that is, the employment of police officers in citizens' clothing. Naturally. "No man e'er felt the halter draw, with good opinion of the law." One of the most disgraceful things ever done

in this city by the Platt machine was the nomi nation of Alexander S. Williams for the State The Executive Committee of the State Democ-

racy yesterday repudiated the deal by which its organization had been pledged to the support of Alexander S. Williams for Senator in the XIIth District. At the same time it set an example which the Republicans of the district ought not to be slow in following. A more unfit and disgraceful nomination has seldem been known, even in the annals of New-York politics. The Republicans stultified themselves when they made it, and the local State Democracy leaders labelled themselves as "traders" and corruptionists when they indorsed it in the hope of benefiting personally by the deal. Messrs. Grote and Kunzenman have been forced to retire as candidates for the Assembly as punishment for their treachery. Now let the Republicans force Will- the relation of certain mental disorders to hard iams out. His nomination was a calemity. His election would be a crime.

The politicians are for the first time showing a lively interest in the bicycle vote this year. The wheelmen want good roads and well paved streets, but so does every other thinking man for that matter. The good roads plank should occupy a more conspicuous position on the political platform, and it will in the future.

The cost of living in this city drives people whose wages, salaries or incomes are small into the suburbs. Rents are extremely high in the metropolis; heat and light are expensive, coal bills, gas bills and ice bills are big, and household servants incist upon large wages. The prices which our retail markets exact for meat and for fish are exorbitant. The prospect does not grow brighter. Men and women of moderate means are compelled in too many cases to exile themselves from Manhattan Island.

"How to Get the Century Dictionary at Reduced Prices" is the theme of an advertisement in to-day's Trioune which will interest those who want to own good books. The Century Dictionary has won a position of its own, and not only enjoys the confidence of the educated public in general, but is beginning to be depended upon by courts of law. Several suits have already been decided in which its definitions have borne vital part. The large cost of the Century Dictionary, \$70 a set, has deterred many from buying it. The work has been held for sale firmly at that price, but The Tribune has made arrangements whereby its readers, new and old. can hereafter obtain the work in revised form for less than \$70. If the advertisement in another column leaves any reader in doubt as to any point, a personal visit to The Tribune offic or a letter of inquiry will promptly secure full information. The Tribune, in the 70's, made arrangements whereby, for the first time, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary was offered to the American public at a popular price. The success of that premium was remarkable. It is hoped | hood except among its most experienced financiers that our present agreement with the publishers of the Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia will prove equally useful to those who desire the best and most complete work of its class now in ex-

"Cricket is beyond reach," says an Englishman, exulting that at least so much in the eporting world has been saved from the all-conquering Yankees. Hadn't he heard from Philadelphia

The wild man appearing all over Connecticut and New-Jersey all summer was much too ubiquitous and pervasive to be generally credible, and so many people were reported to have seen him that at last nobody at all believed in him, not even the local editor who printed lurid paragraphs about him and called on the neighboring militia for protection. But he has finally been captured at Trenton, to which place he no doubt wandered at Trenton, to which place he no doubt wandered welcome.—(Cincinnati Gazette

under the delusion that he had been elected member of the New-Jersey Legislature. On a superficial examination he seemed to be composed principally of dirt and hair, and was merely a tramp in an advanced stage of development It is not yet known whether he is the original of during the season, nor is there any way in which that fact can be ascertained, but he is likely during the summer months to have put in a large number of separate appearances and distributed alarm over a wide territorial area. Now that he is caught all military and constabulatory preparations for defence against him may be expected to cease, releasing the forces of both to other duty, and perhaps we shall hear less about him in the newspapers. He had grown rather a bore like the sea serpent, and it is time he was cornered and exposed. It is more than likely that he is a New-Jersey Democrat in a certain stage of degeneracy, but that object is no longer alarming in any of its manifestations.

PERSONAL.

In reporting a local Methodist conference the other "The San Francisco Call" gave a picture of "Bishop Williams, of Cornecticut," as one of the fromment divines present Bishop Williams is the presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church.

Captain Vaughan, of the British bark Sokoto, has a way of dealing with his men which is a revelation to the old-time "bucko mates," but the reports are that it works like a charm. When in port he feeds them on watermelons, peaches, and other fruit when in season, and it is safe to say that provender of that sort was never seen going into a forecastle before. At sea he has no such thing as an allowance every sailor on the bark being privileged to eat all he wants to and can hold. The men have fresh bread every day, all the 'hard tack' 'they want canned meats, potatoes, vegetables and fruit. Strange as it may seem, the cost is less than that on any other vessel of the same line. Besides this, the men work more cheerfully, keep the bark looking like a parior, and never want to leave the employ Captain Vauchan is breaking down the established custom, but his owners are satisfied, as it is saving money for the firm. he wants to and can hold. The men have fresh

The Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, who may be elected hishop of the new Episcopai diocese of Washington, D. C., is well known in this city, having been rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Harlem, several years ago. He is now rector of a large church in One of the best-paid governesses in Europe is the

young English woman who has charge of the little King of Spain. She receives \$4.00 a year, and there are some people who think she earns every cent

In speaking of his lecture experiences, Opic P. Read says: "I have addressed the smallest audiences in the world, but the most remarkable audience I ever met with was at Sterling, Ill., where I spoke under the auspices of the Switchmen's and Brakemen's Benevolent Association. My auditors we: one-armed and one-legged men, who could not appland my impassioned otterances. It was patient to see them fanning the air with their single hands whenever my eloquence aroused them to the pitch of uncontrollable enthusiasm.

One of the largest dairy concerns of Northwest India is in Allahabad, and is owned and managed by Miss Frances Abdulla, the daughter of a wellknown Arab chief. She also carries on the "All Abdullah Stables," and the "Zoe Memorial Institute," a temporary home for gentlemen seeking employment.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In a Bookstore.-Customer-Have you "The Prisoner of Zenda" in paper?

Salesgirl-No, bound. Charming Result.-A.-You had luck with your lay, dear boy; now you will be able to pay your play, dear boy; now you will be able to tary debts.

B.-Oh, it's not necessary now. My creditors keep all my notes for the sake of my autograph.—(File-

l my notes fo ende Blaetter. It was a Maine boy who defined a demagogue as 'a vessel that holds wine, gin, whiskey or any other

No Excuse.—She (just kissed)—How dare you, stff
He-I hope you will pardon me: I didn't think.
She-Think? Of course you didn't think. But
your inability to think is no excuse for your conduct. I suppose you mean to tell me that if you
had stopped to think you would not have wanted
to kiss me—(Indianapolis Journal. Railroad kidney is one of the latest additions t the list of special diseases, and it is said to be wholly due to the dust and grime that filters into the system through the pores of the skin, and

which, under continuous railway travel, it is impossible to eradicate. To any one with a tendency to kidney trouble, railroad travel for a week is said to be most dangerous. There is no such danger it sea travel, for there is no permanent disease known which is peculiar to the ocean.

Electioneering.—"Well." said the Kentucky campaigner, "I have left absolutely nothing undone to win friends for our cause."
"That's good," replied the candidate.
"I have considered no personal sacrifice toe

great."
"That's very kind of you."
"I knew you would appreciate it, so I did not hesitate. Why, sir, I have treated everybody in the county. I even drank water with the Prohibitionist party-and he's going to be right with us."—(Washington Star. In an interesting paper which he read before the

meeting of the Actuarial Society of America, in Montreal, the other day, William T. Standen, the well-known insurance man of this city, discusse times. He said that he had learned by investigation that a marked increase of mortality from brain diseases and trouble of the nervous system has invariably followed the occurrence of panics and periods of long-sustained financial stringency, and he pointed out the physical and mental ailments most unfavorably affected by such conditions,

A Boston man traveiling through the South was obliged to stop in a small town where there was but one hotel, at which the accommodations were hardly to be called elaborate. When the colored watter brought his dinner, the Boston man found that he was to have roust beef, stewed tomatoes, corn, peas, potatoes and coffee, the vegetables served in the usual store china canoes. Presently he said to the waiter: "Dick, pass the spoons." The waiter rolled his eyes in genuine amazement. "Spoons, sah! What do you want with the spoons? There's yo spoon in yo corn."—(Argonaut.) "The Philadelphia Record" of Monday tells the

following amusing incident: "After the regular service at the Baptist Temple yesterday morning, the mmunion tables were uncovered and while those who had merely come to hear the sermon were going out, the pastor, the Rev. Russell H. Conwell, and the deacons prepared for the solemn rite that was to follow. The sliver gobiets were filled with wine. bread was broken and the audience was already hushed by the impressive peliminaries, when a man a little past middle age, with unkempt whiskers and linen besmirched, stepped forward to the altar. His gloves and hat were all that remained of respectability,, and these were the worse for west, but his manners were as exquisite as those of t polished Frenchman. He stepped blithely up to Dr Conwell, touched bim gently on the shoulder and with the air of a man paying profuse compliments, he said: 'My friend, may I touch you for a five to get back to New-York?" The touch didn't work, and the ceremony proceeded, while the unkempt on moved away absorbed in deep thought Adds to His Stock of Facts-English Tourist (our

Adds to this Store of Fall Andrew or travel about your country as it is now?

Native—Great Scott, no! This is the time of year when the train-robbers are aways doing their biggest killing and robbing. That's why we call it the Indian summer.
English Tourist (whitpping out his notebook)—Good
'cavens!—(Chicago Tribune.

In Meadville, Penn., the local agriculturist, wearied of hie unfruitful transactions with the persuasive and plausible greengoeds man, has gone himself into the business of counterfetting, turning out imitation haives and quarters so like the real thing that they circulate realily in the neighbor It is rather an innovation in the customary usage of farmers, but may be in some way associated with a local theory of free colrage, not only of gold or silver, but of any plausible imitation of these metals. If the Meadville type of agriculturist were more abundant there would be no financial strip sency anywhere, but a pressing need of increased jall accommodations, such as that commune has just experienced.

Reformed.—The well-dressed centleman called at the door of the house of the knd-hearted lady, the door of the house of the knd-hearted lady, "Two years ako," began the well-dressed gentleman, "I came to your door as a poor tramp. It is to you that I owe my reformation." "Me?" said the well-dressed ady. "Yes, Perhaps you have forgotten it, but you kave me a plece of steak. I bit at it. A few more attempts aroused in me the sumbering spirit of attempts aroused in me the sumbering spirit of attempts aroused in the sumbering spirit of attempts aroused in conquered it, and it such a feetermination before-mentioned had got such a start that It has kept right on, and I want to hank you.—